

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LXVI.

Fig. 1. *Thwaitesia margaritifera*, sp. n., p. 766.

a, Spider in profile, enlarged, without legs or palpi; *b*, eyes, from in front; *c*, maxillæ and labium; *d*, left palpus, from outer side; *e*, right palpus, from outer side; *f*, genital opening and process, from in front; *g*, ditto in profile; *h*, natural length of Spider.

2. *Eriauchenus workmanni*, sp. n., p. 768.

a, Spider in profile, enlarged, without legs or palpi; *b*, caput in profile, more enlarged; *c*, caput and falces, from in front; *d*, maxillæ, labium, and sternum; *e*, perspective view of caput and falces; *f*, Spider, of natural size.

3. *Ariamnes attenuata*, sp. n., p. 770.

a, Spider, enlarged, in profile, with legs and palpus on one side only; *b*, right palpus, from outer side; *c*, caput in profile.

4. *Mutina furcifera*, sp. n., p. 771.

a, Spider enlarged; *b*, caput and falces, from in front; *c*, natural length and breadth of Spider.

5. *Bucranium taurifrons*, sp. n., p. 772.

a, Spider, enlarged; *b*, caput, still more enlarged, from above and behind; *c*, outline of Spider in profile, enlarged; *d*, caput and falces, from in front; *e*, maxillæ, labium, and sternum; *f*, natural length of Spider.

6. *Perissoblemma thomisiforme*, sp. n., p. 774.

a, Spider, enlarged; *b*, ditto, outline in profile; *c*, caput, falces, and eyes, from in front; *d*, caput and eyes, from above and behind; *e*, maxillæ and labium; *f*, posterior extremity of abdomen, from above, looking backwards, and showing the anal tubercle and transverse folds; *g*, natural length of Spider.

6. On the Generic Divisions of the Bucconidæ, together with the Description of a new Species of the Genus *Nonnula*.
By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Society.

[Received June 17, 1881.]

As I now shortly hope to complete my Monograph of the Jacamars and Puff-birds by the issue of the sixth and seventh parts of that work, I beg leave to lay before the Society a summary of the generic divisions which I have adopted in the latter family. It will be noticed that I have made as few changes as possible in the nomenclature generally used, although I have now found it necessary to distinguish two aberrant and little-known species by new generic names.

In my 'Synopsis of the Bucconidæ,' published twenty-seven years ago, I divided the family into four genera, as follows:—

1. <i>Bucco</i> , Linn., with	15 species.
2. <i>Malacoptila</i> , G. R. Gray, with	12 „
3. <i>Monasa</i> , Vieill., with	4 „
4. <i>Chelidoptera</i> , Gould, with	2 „

Total 33 species.

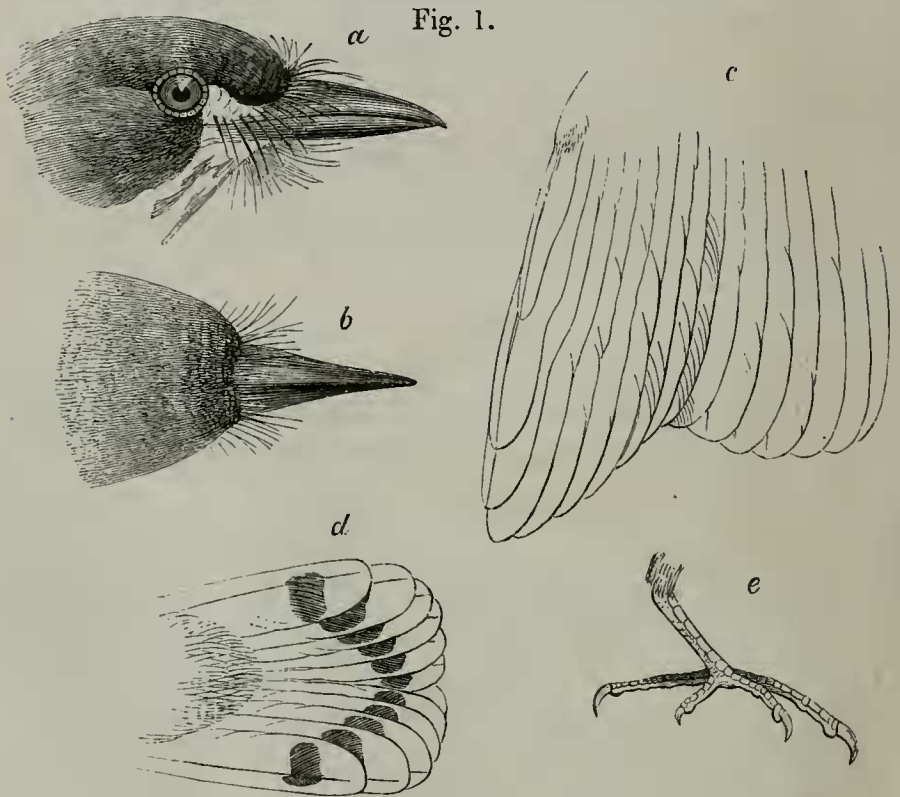
In the new illustrated Monograph of the group, which I am now bringing to a completion, the following arrangement of the family into genera has been adopted:—

1. <i>Bucco</i> , Linn.	20 species.
2. <i>Malacoptila</i> , G. R. Gray	7 „
3. <i>Micromonacha</i> , gen. nov.	1 „
4. <i>Nonnula</i> , Scl.	4 „
5. <i>Hapaloptila</i> , gen. nov.	1 „
6. <i>Monacha</i> , Vieill.	7 „
7. <i>Chelidoptera</i> , Gould	2 „

Total 42 species.

It will thus be seen that in the present work the genera have been increased from 4 to 7, and the species from 33 to 42¹.

I append short distinctive characters of the two new genera, and of a new species of the genus *Nonnula*, from an example in the British Museum, which Dr. Günther kindly allows me to make known.



Micromonacha lanceolata. a. Bill, from side; b. Bill, from above; c. Wing-end, from within; d. Tail-end, from above; e. Foot.

¹ It may be noted that Messrs. Cabanis and Heine, who published a revision of the *Buconidae* in the 4th part of the 'Museum Heineanum' in 1862, have divided the family into 11 genera and recognized 50 species, namely:—

1. <i>Chelidoptera</i> ..	3 species.	7. <i>Chaunormis</i> ..	2 species.
2. <i>Monasa</i>	6 „	8. <i>Nothriscus</i> ..	3 „
3. <i>Nonnula</i>	3 „	9. <i>Argicus</i>	1 „
4. <i>Malacoptila</i> ..	15 „	10. <i>Bucco</i>	1 „
5. <i>Nystalus</i>	6 „	11. <i>Notharchus</i> ..	8 „
6. <i>Hypnelus</i>	2 „		

I have therefore been able to make a slight consolidation both of genera and species

MICROMONACHA¹, gen. nov.

Genus generi Malacoptilæ affine, sed cauda brevior; necnon a genere Nonnula rostro brevior, ad basin magis incrassato, et digitis longioribus distinguendum.

Sp. typ. *M. lanceolata* (*Bucco lanceolatus*, Deville).

HAPALOPTILA², gen. nov.

Genus generi Monachæ³ affine, sed rostro latiore, fortiter uncinato, setis omnino obsito, necnon cauda brevior distinguendum.

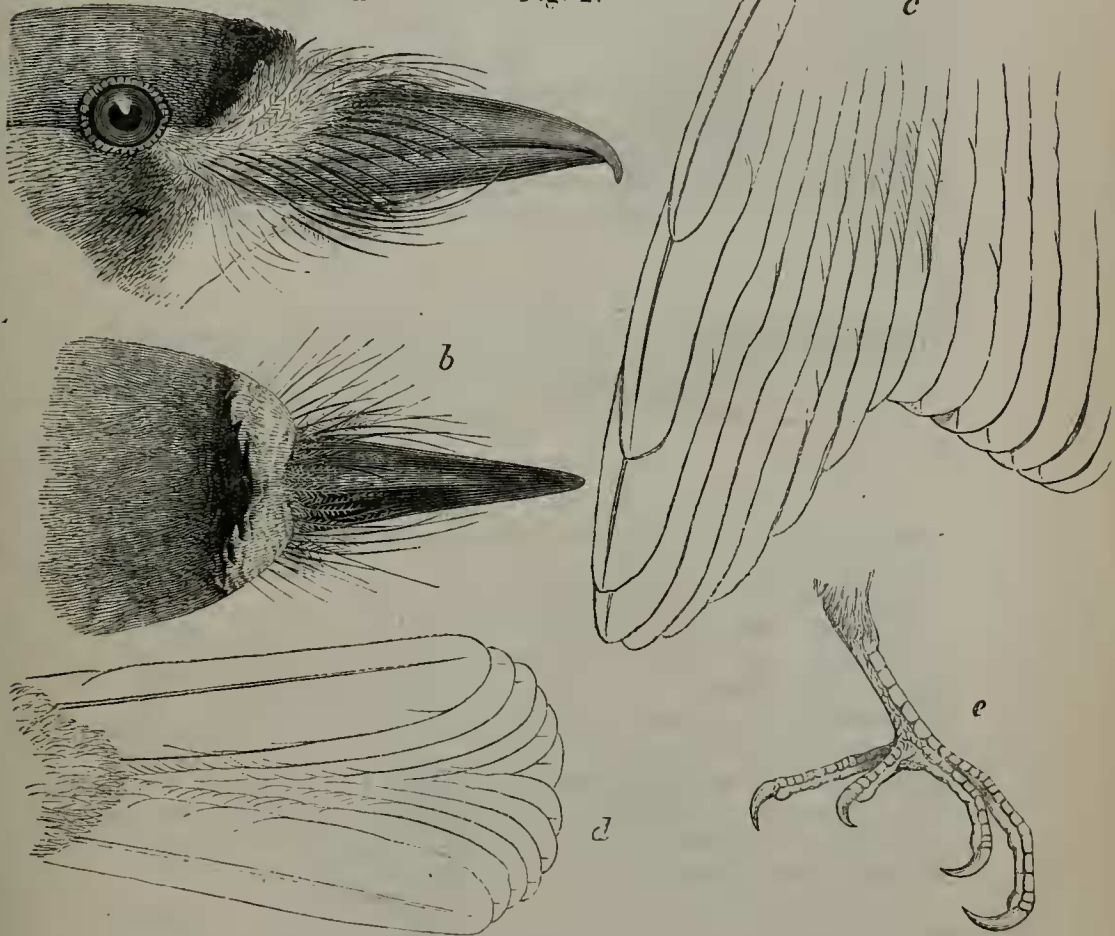
Sp. typ. *H. castanea* (*Malacoptila castanea*, Verreaux).

I propose to give further comparative characters of these two new forms in the "Introduction" to my Monograph now in preparation

a

Fig. 2.

c



Hapaloptila castanea. a. Bill, from side; b. Bill, from above; c. Wing-end, from within; d. Tail-end, from lower surface; e. Foot.

¹ μικρός, parvus, et μοναχή, monacha.

² ἀπαλός, tener, et πτίλον, penna.

³ *Monasa Vieilloti*, sed melius *Monacha* scribenda.

NONNULA CINERACEA, sp. nov.

Supra cineracea, dorso alis extus et cauda obscurioribus; loris et ciliis oculorum albis: subtus pallide fulva, ventre crissoque albis; subalaribus et remigum marginibus internis pallide cinnamomeis; rostro obscure plumbeo, ad basin flavicante; pedibus plumbeis. long tota 5.0, alæ 2.6, caudæ 2.1, rostro a rictu 1.0.

Hab. Amazonia superior.

Mus. Brit.

Obs. Species *N. rubeculæ* proxima, sed colore dorsi cineraceo et pectoris valde dilutiore distinguenda.

The single specimen of this species is in the British Museum, where it is marked *Nonnula frontalis* in the handwriting of the late Mr. G. R. Gray. I do not, however, think that it can in any case be referred to that species. The skin in question was received from Mr. Bates through Mr. S. Stevens in 1853, and, as Mr. Bates kindly informs me, was one of a series obtained by him at Ega from a French collector who had been up the Rio Javari. It is labelled "iris châtain, bec bleu."

My specimen of *Brachygalba albigularis* (see Mon. Galb. et Bucc. p. 45) was procured by the same collector; and examples of *Bucco col-laris* and *Malacoptila rufa* in Brit. Mus. are from the same source.

7. On the Conformation of the Thoracic End of the Trachea in the "Ratite" Birds. By W. A. FORBES, B.A., F.L.S., Prosector to the Society.

[Received June 21, 1881.]

In the present communication I propose to follow out the line of work developed by the late Prof. Garrod in his paper on the trachea of the Gallinæ¹, by describing in detail the structure of the bifurcating trachea in the "Ratite" birds.

So far as I am aware, no proper description of this structure in the birds in question has ever been given, though the statement, apparently originally due to Meckel², that in them "there is no lower larynx," has been very generally followed and copied, even in the latest text-books on the subject³. Prof. Owen has briefly described the bifurcating trachea in the Ostrich⁴ and Apteryx⁵; and his accounts, as far as they go, are accurate enough. More recently E. Alix has very briefly mentioned some peculiarities of this part in the Rhea; and his account will be found quoted below.

¹ "On the Conformation of the Thoracic Extremity of the Trachea in the Class Aves. Part I. The Gallinæ," P. Z. S. 1879, pp. 354-380.

² 'Traité général d'Anatomie comparée,' x. p. 571, 1838.

³ Cf. Huxley's 'Anatomy of Vertebrates,' p. 313; Macalister, 'Morphology of Vertebrates,' p. 161.

⁴ 'Catalogue of the Physiological Series of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons,' ii. p. 103, prep. 1159 (1834).

⁵ Trans. Zool. Soc. ii. p. 279.